THE GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT, 1899 (XIII OF 1899).

†G. N., J. D., No. 4239, dated 6th August 1888 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 677). S. 3

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, XX of 1879, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the City of Bombay, as defined in the Bombay General Clauses Act (III of 1886, Section 3, clause 7).

G. N., R. D., No. 5542, dated 3rd August 1901 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1415). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Government Notifications noted in the margin, to apply the said Act to all the districts of the Presidency proper.

Notification No. 210, dated 14th January 1889, printed at page 33 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1889, Part I.
Notification No. 7780, dated 20th November 1894, printed at page 1197 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1894, Part I.
Notification No. 2530, dated 17th April 1895, printed at page 475 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1895, Part I.
Notification No. 562, dated 22nd January 1896, printed at page 56 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1896, Part I.

G. N., R. D., No. A-373, dated 5th July 1921 (B. G., Pt. I-A, p. 1651). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Glanders and Farcy (Amendment) Act, 1920 (IX of 1920), the Government of Bombay are pleased to direct that the said Act shall apply to the whole of the State of Bombay in respect of "Surra" specified in the notification of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 2069-102-2, dated the 22nd September 1920, and in respect of all animals mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said Act.

G. N., R. D., No. 12266-A, dated 20th December 1909 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2480). S. 4

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 338, dated 13th January 1911.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1511, dated 16th February 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers named below to be Inspectors under the aid Act for the areas specified against their names and toexercise and perform within those areas the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors :—

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
*	*
The Cantonment Magistrate	.. The limits of the Cantonment in which he is serving.
*	*

† This Notn. issued under section 3 of Act XX of 1879 (corresponding to section 3 of Act XIII of 1899) is kept in force by Act X of 1897.
* References to officers in Aden have been omitted from this notification.

Ss. 4 & 15 **G. N., R. D., No. 10426, dated 6th October 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2402).**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9340/33 (d), dated 8th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 15 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Government Notifications mentioned below, to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended to be Inspectors under the said Act for the areas in the State of Bombay which are noted against their names in column 2 of the said schedule and to exercise and perform within those areas the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors :—

(1) Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 4486, dated 19th August 1892.

(2) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5542-D, dated the 3rd August 1901 (as subsequently amended).

(3) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 7618, dated 2nd November 1903 (as subsequently amended).

(4) So much of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 980, dated 8th February 1904, as relates to the appointment as Inspectors of the Director General and the Staff Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department.

Schedule.

Officers.	Jurisdiction.
All Veterinary Practitioners notified under the Act.	The areas in which their powers as Veterinary Practitioners extend.
Collectors Assistant Collectors District Deputy Collectors Superintendent of Police Deputy Superintendent of Police Assistant Superintendents of Police	Their respective charges.
Huzur Deputy Collectors Treasury Officers City Magistrates	The headquarters towns in which they are serving.
Superintendents of Excise	Their respective charges.
Inspectors, Glanders and Farcy Department, Bombay.	City and harbour of Bombay and Municipal limits of Bandra.
Veterinary Inspectors, Subordinate Veterinary Service, State of Bombay. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Subordinate Veterinary Service, State of Bombay.	Their respective charges.

G. N., R. D., No. 10427, dated 6th October 1919 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2402). s. 7

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9340/33 (e), dated 8th February 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased in supersession of Government Notifications mentioned below* to appoint the officers specified below to be Veterinary Practitioners for the purposes of the said Act for the whole of the State of Bombay :—

1. The Director of Veterinary Services, State of Bombay.
2. The Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, State of Bombay.
3. The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
4. The Deputy Superintendent, Bombay City and Harbour Veterinary Department.
5. The Veterinary Officer in charge of the Army Remount Depot, Ahmednagar.
6. The Army Veterinary Officers stationed in the State of Bombay.

*(1) So much of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department, Nos. 2694, dated 16th May 1891, and 5192, dated 23rd September 1892, as has not been cancelled.

(2) Government Notification in the Judicial Department, No. 7417, dated 23rd October 1895.

(3) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 5542-C, dated 3rd August 1901, as subsequently amended.

(4) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 8595-A, dated 6th December 1902.

(5) Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 7618-A, dated 2nd November 1903.

(6) So much of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 983, dated 8th February 1904, as relates to the appointment as Veterinary Practitioner of the Staff Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department.

G. N., R. D., No. 5542-A, dated 3rd August 1901 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1415).

With reference to Government Notification *No. 5542 of today's date, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under section 10 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, Mamlatdars, Chief Constables, District Agricultural Inspectors, Circle Inspectors and Police Officers as authorities to receive information of a horse being diseased.

G. N., R. D., No. 435 (1), dated 11th February 1920 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 480). s. 14 City of Bombay Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1919.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. A-65, dated 24th April 1924.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 4335/39, dated 24th October 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), the Governor in Council is pleased in supersession of the rules published in Government Notification in the General Department, No. 5424, dated

* Printed in this Volume under s. 3.

25th November 1899, as subsequently amended, to make the following rules for the City of Bombay, excluding the harbour, for the purpose of carrying into effect the purposes and objects of the said Act, namely :—

PRELIMINARY.

These rules may be called the City of Bombay Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1919.

1. (1) The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased shall report the case immediately to the Inspector appointed under section 4 of the Act or to a Police Officer who shall at once inform the Inspector. Such owner or person shall remove the animal to any isolated building within 50 yards of the stable, or to a remote part of the building enclosure or other place where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible within these limits, away from other horses ; (2) such owner or person shall detain in the stable until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in the same enclosure, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse.

2. (1) The Inspector shall have power to enter any building, enclosure or place where horses are stabled or kept and to inspect all horses found therein and to execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

(2) The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act or by such other persons to assist him as he considers necessary or by both.

3. The owner of the premises or the person in charge thereof at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector and persons with him and shall in every possible way facilitate the search; and he shall be entitled, in the event of his premises being infected, to receive written or printed instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

4. (1) The Inspector shall seize any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such horse shall, as soon as possible and under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, be removed to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector where it can conveniently be detained and isolated. The place to be prescribed by the Inspector shall ordinarily be the Government Lazaretto where the horse shall be detained by the Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College.

(2) The precautions ordinarily to be prescribed by the Inspector shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nose bag, and in the case of open sores the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads ; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night.

5. The horse having been removed to the place prescribed by the Inspector shall as soon as possible be examined by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act, who, with as little delay as possible, shall report to the Inspector whether the animal is diseased or not. The Inspector shall thereupon inform the owner of the result of the Veterinary Practitioner's examination.

6. Before submitting his report on the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein Test or Tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological Tests.

(*d*) In the case of Epizootica Lymphangitis, microscopical examination of pus or other pathological meterial from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Practitioner appointed under the Act.

7. On a certificate from the Veterinary Practitioner that a horse is diseased, it shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be destroyed humanely in the presence of the Inspector and the carcass disposed of by burning. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be destroyed, until the microscopical test specified in rules 6 (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

8. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment, or isolation the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of surra four annas per diem ; or, in the alternative, to pay a fee of one rupee per diem and in the case of surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable, on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

9. Any horse which has been in contract with a diseased animal or in the same line or building, enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only, when authorised in writing by a Veterinary Practitioner, apppointed under the Act, who is satisfied that the horse is free from disease. In the event of the owner or person in charge of the said horse failing to apply for a license for removal within one calendar month, the Veterinary Inspector may issue a license for removal provided the horse in question has been detained for one calendar month under the observation of the Veterinary Practitioner.

10. (1) The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse, shall, within seven days, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure, or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food, gear and other articles in or near to the building, enclosure or premises as may be prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

(2) In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be burned; temporary building materials, such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls or matting, shall be burned, if the position admits of this being done with safety: and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the whole of the interior of the stable shall be subject to a process of thorough disinfection to be prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner.

(3) Such process shall ordinarily include the scraping of the walls, wood work and ceiling and the thorough cleansing of the wall, wood work and floor (if it be of stone, cement, or masonry) with boiling water, and the application of a freshly prepared solution of bleaching powder in water (in the proportion of 8 ozs. of bleaching powder to one gallon of water) to all the fittings of the stable and the whole interior of the building. Should, however, the flooring be of other material than stone, cement or masonry, the whole flooring shall be removed to a depth of 2 feet and not renewed for the space of two weeks, the removed earth being burnt and replaced by fresh earth.

11. In the event of disinfection of premises and destruction of gear fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner or person in charge within the period of seven days or not being carried out in strict conformity with the directions prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner they shall be carried out by the Inspector and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises or from the person in charge in the manner prescribed by rule 8 (2).

12. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

13. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees fifty or with both.

14. The Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, who is the controlling officer of the Glanders and Farcy Department in the City of Bombay, may award to the Inspector at whose instance any conviction is obtained under the Act a sum not exceeding half the amount of any fine imposed.

FORM I.

Certificate under rule 9 of the Rules under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, for the City of Bombay.

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Government of Bombay under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page hereby certify as follows :—

a horse* / horses which has / have been in the same enclosure, building or place as or in contact with a diseased horse, said to belong to or to have been in charge of , of which was seized under the said Act by Inspector on , has / have been this day of

* Enter description.

19 , examined and tested by me and I find $\frac{\text{it is}}{\text{they are}}$ free from disease.

Dated 19 .

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
City of Bombay.

FORM II.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

(*Vide* Rule 5.)

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Government of Bombay under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse*
said to belong to or to have been in charge of of , having been seized under the said Act by Inspector , I have this day of 19 examined the same and find it $\frac{\text{to be diseased}}{\text{to be free from disease}}$ within the meaning of the said Act.

Dated 19 .

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
City of Bombay.

FORM III.

Report of Veterinary Practitioner.

Certificate under section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

I, , Veterinary Practitioner for the City of Bombay, appointed by the Government of Bombay under the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, by Notification No. , *Bombay Government Gazette* for , Part , page , hereby certify as follows :—

A horse†
said to belong to or to have been in charge of , having been seized under the said Act by Inspector I have this day of 19 examined the same and find that it may reasonably be suspected of being diseased within the meaning of the said Act and must be detained under observation and submitted to the prescribed tests before a definite opinion can be given.

(Signed)

Veterinary Practitioner,
City of Bombay
Harbour of Bombay.

---

* Here enter description.
† Here enter description by breed, sex, colour, apparent age, and other marks of identification.

6. (1) Before certifying on the condition of the horse, the Veterinary Practitioner for the purpose of his examination may submit the horse to any of the following tests :—

(*a*) Detention for one calendar month under observation.

(*b*) Mallein Test or Tests.

(*c*) Bacteriological Tests.

(*d*) In the case of Lymphangitis Epizootica, microscopical examination of pus or other Pathological material from abscesses, sores or other lesions.

(*e*) In the case of Surra, microscopical examination of the blood.

Whilst isolated and detained for observation, the horse shall be inspected from time to time at intervals of not more than a week by a Veterinary Inspector.

(2) In the case of Surra and Lymphangitis Epizootica, it shall be sufficient for the purpose of his examination under rule 5 if the Veterinary Practitioner subjects to microscopical or bacteriological examination material submitted to him for the purpose by the Veterinary Inspector if the latter be a graduate of a Veterinary College.

7. A horse certified by the Veterinary Practitioner to be diseased shall, unless the disease is other than Glanders or Farcy and the Veterinary Practitioner considers treatment desirable, be destroyed humanely and the carcass disposed by burning, or, in the case of Surra, by burial, under supervision of the police. The Inspector shall be present when the horse is destroyed. Except with the sanction of the Inspector and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it :

Provided that no horse suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra shall be certified to be diseased, until the microscopical test specified in rule 6 (1) (*d*) or (*e*) has been applied and the disease ascertained.

In respect of any camel destroyed under this rule, compensation may be paid by *Government* to the owner up to three-fourths of the market value of the animal at the time of destruction up to a maximum of Rs. 100.

The value of the animal will be fixed by a Committee of three, appointed by the District Magistrate, of which the Inspector and a Mamlatdar should be members ; any appeal against the finding of the Committee must be made within three months to the District Magistrate from whose decision no further appeal shall lie.

8. (1) Whenever a horse is detained for observation, test, treatment or isolation, the owner or person in charge thereof shall be required to provide food and an attendant and to pay a fee of two annas per diem for treatment, and in the case of Surra four annas per diem ; or, in the alternative, to pay a fee of one rupee per diem and in the case of Surra one rupee and two annas per diem, which fee shall be deemed to cover the cost of food, attendance and treatment.

(2) Any sum due under the preceding clause shall be recoverable, on application to a Magistrate, as if it were a fine.

9. Any horse which has been in contact with a diseased animal or in the same line or building, enclosure, field or place shall be detained by the owner or person in charge in the stable until a license for its removal has been obtained from the Veterinary Inspector. Such license shall be issued by the Veterinary Inspector only, on a written order to that effect signed by the Veterinary Practitioner, who may subject such horse to any or all the tests prescribed in rule 6.

10. If a person entitled to take possession of a horse under section 8 (*2*) of the Act is not present to receive it or refuses to receive it, the Inspector shall forthwith serve upon him a notice requiring him to remove the horse within seven days from the date of the notice. The said notice may be served either personally or by registered post or by leaving it at the last known residence or place of business of the person believed to be entitled to the possession of the horse, and in the last case a copy of the notice shall be placed at the police station within the local limits of which the horse was seized. If the horse is not removed within the period of the notice, then, under the orders of Veterinary Practitioner or the Collector, it may be—

(*a*) sold to defray expenses, in which case any balance that may remain after meeting charges due from the owner may be returned to the owner on his claiming the same within two months from the date of the sale, any balance remaining unclaimed on the expiry of that period being credited to *Government*; or

(*b*) otherwise disposed of or destroyed in the event of no purchaser coming forward.

11. (1) The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse shall, within seven days from the service of a notice in this behalf, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter and waste food, gear and other articles, in or near the premises as may be prescribed by the Inspector, provided he be a graduate of a Veterinary College or be specially authorised in this behalf by *Government*, or, if he is not so qualified, by the Veterinary Practitioner, and such disinfection shall be carried out in the presence of the Inspector.

(2) In all cases dung, surplus food and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear and clothing of attendants which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be buried, boiled or disinfected by fire; temporary building materials such as that of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burnt with due regard to public safety; and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water: the walls, wood-work and floor (if of masonry) shall be scraped and limewashed with freshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of lime wash or washed with any other disinfectant fluid prescribed by the Veterinary Inspector; and the flooring, if of earth or wooden boards, shall be removed to a depth of eighteen inches, the removed material being burnt. When a floor is removed it shall be replaced after the lapse of two weeks.

12. In the event of disinfection of premises and destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector not being carried out by the owner or person in charge within the period of seven days or not being carried out in strict conformity with the directions prescribed by the Veterinary Inspector or by the Veterinary Practitioner, they shall be carried out by the Inspector with the aid of the police and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises or from the person in charge in the manner prescribed by rule 8 (2).

13. Except as provided in these rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

14. Whoever shall be guilty of a breach of any of the above rules shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to rupees fifty or with both.

FORM I.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Licence to remove a horse under section 11 and rule 9.

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

Under section 11 of the Act, and in accordance with the rules made under section 14 of the said Act, I hereby grant this day of 19 to the owner or person in charge of the horse described in the margin, a licence to remove the same.

Inspector

Dated 19 .

FORM II.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Certificate to be issued under section 8 and rule 5.

It is hereby certified that the horses described hereunder, said to belong to or to have been in charge of have this day been examined and $\frac{\text{have been}}{\text{have not been}}$ found to be diseased within the meaning of the Act.

(Here enter horses with their description.)

Veterinary Practitioner.

Date and place

FORM III.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Order for the disposal of a diseased horse under section 8 (*1*) and rule 7.

To

The Officer in charge of the police station.

Sir,

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other distinguishing marks.

The horse described in the margin having been certified on the of 19 , to be diseased by Veterinary Practitioner under the Act, you are hereby requested to destroy the said horse at once by shooting or otherwise and dispose of the carcass by $\frac{\text{burning.}}{\text{burial six feet below the surface.}}$

Inspector.

FORM IV.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice to a person to remove a horse not certified to be diseased (rule 10).

To

Sir,

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Colour.
Apparent age.
Brand and other mark of identification.

I hereby inform you that the horse described in the margin which was seized under the Act and which ——— belongs to you / was in your charge at the time of seizure ——— has not been certified to be diseased. You are, therefore, requested to remove the same on or before the of 19 . (Being seven days from the date of this notice).

Should the animal not be removed, it will be sold or otherwise disposed of. You are liable for all expenses in connection therewith.

Inspector.

FORM V.

Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of 1899).

Notice for disinfection under section 9 and rules 11 and 12.

To

Sir,

Description.
Breed.
Sex.
Apparent age.
Brand and other marks of identification.

I hereby inform you that the horse described in the margin, seized on the has this day been destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder, having been found to be "diseased" within the meaning of the Act.

You are hereby directed, therefore, to—

*(*a*)

†(*b*) carry out the instructions laid down in rule 11 of the rules referred to above, which are as follows :—

* * * * * * * *

On your failure or neglect to carry out these measures of disinfection within seven days from the service of this notice, I shall cause the necessary disinfection to be carried out and the fittings or other things to be destroyed, and the expense (if any) thereby incurred will be recovered from you as if it were a fine.

Inspector.

Veterinary Practitioner.

Note.—Where special measures of disinfection are prescribed by the Veterinary Practitioner, he should himself sign this notice.

* Here enter special measures of disinfection, if any, prescribed.

† (*b*) should be cancelled if special measures of disinfection are prescribed.

MO-A Bk H 715—39

APPENDICES.

I

Instructions for the Diagnosis of Glanders and Farcy.

(1) Glanders is a malignant, contagious and fatal disease, characterised by the following symptoms :—

Increased temperature ; swelling of the glands under the jaw ; discharge of sticky material from the nose which sticks about the nostrils, ulcers on the mucous membrane of the nostrils ; the eyes are weak and often discharge ; abscesses form along the course of the lymphatics of the face ; lungs become affected ; animal gets very thin, in some cases dies rapidly and in others lives for some weeks.

(2) Farcy is another form of Glanders and presents the following symptoms :—

Increased temperature, the legs swell, presenting an uneven surface, increasing and decreasing suddenly and attended with pain and lameness. Farcy buds form along the vessels of the leg, burst and give exit to a thin purulent yellowish material which generally soon dries and forms a yellow crust on the surface of the ulcer.

II

Instructions for Diagnosis of Lymphangitis Epizootica.

Nodules varying in size from a pea to a hen's egg appear under the skin. These may be connected by lines like veins having the appearance of beaded chains.

The hair falls off the nodules and they burst and discharge thick yellow or blood stained matter. The lesions may be found on any part of the body, but they are most frequently associated with those parts which are most exposed to wounds, kicks, contusions, harness and saddle galls. The disease takes place by inoculation through wounds and may therefore develop from the slightest abrasion. In cattle the nodules form well-defined lumps, but their development is much slower and the lumps are not connected by veinlike cords.

III

Instructions for the Diagnosis of Surra.

There are successive attacks of fever, the first of which might perhaps pass unnoticed. Then red spots appear on the mucous membrane of the eye. The eyes water. There is rapid loss of flesh and great weakness, although in the majority of cases the appetite remains good throughout, no matter how high the fever may be. The mucous membranes of the eye, mouth, etc. become very pale and then at a later period yellowish. From first to last there is progressive debility and emaciation until dropsical swellings of the limbs and under surface of the body appear. The duration of the attacks of fever and intermissions are very irregular, usually lasting from about one to six days. Death occurs in about six or seven weeks.

IV

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF SOUTH AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS.

In acute cases there is great prostration and distress accompanied by difficulty in breathing. This is followed by wide distension of the nostrils and the appearance of a nasal discharge with coughing. The discharge increases and the animal dies rapidly from suffocation with a foamy discharge round its muzzle. In other cases the course of the disease is slower and in one form the head is found to be swollen. In the latter form the obliteration of the depressions above the eyes and the pendulous appearance of the lower lip are regarded as typical symptoms.

MO-A Bk H 715—39*a*